

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

NOVEMBER 28, 1935

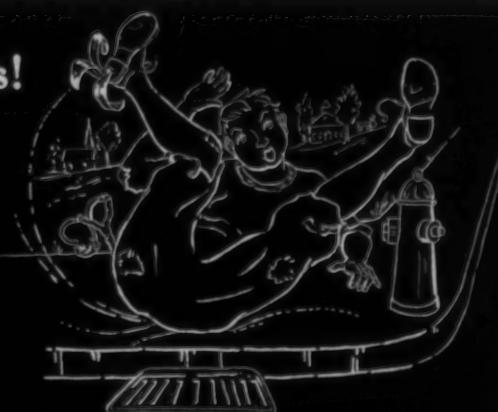
No. 13

GEE Whizz-ikers!
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Banana Peel

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May Take Your Mill Over Needless Bumps



DON'T FORGET that a New DUTCHER TEMPLE FOR RAYON Holds the Cloth Firmly Without Making Temple Marks

DON'T FORGET that DRAPER SHUTTLES Are Best for Draper Looms

DON'T FORGET that the STIMPSON TWIN GROOVE SHUTTLE with the Patent TWIN THREAD TRACK Reduces Weaving Faults from Mistreads and Filling Breaks

DON'T FORGET that DRAPER BOBBINS Fit Draper Shuttles

DON'T FORGET that a Draper Bobbin with STIMPSON PATENT BUSHING Never Rises or Slips on a Stimpson Patent Clutch Spindle

DON'T FORGET that the STIMPSON CLUTCH SPINDLE Spins Even Yarn Packages—More Yarn on Your Bobbins—a Properly Placed Bunch for Feeler Looms—and Insures Better Weaving

DON'T FORGET that the NEW DRAPER SPINNING RING Starts Better—Runs Better—Lasts Longer

DON'T FORGET that MacCOLL THREAD GUIDES are Best Yarn Cleaners

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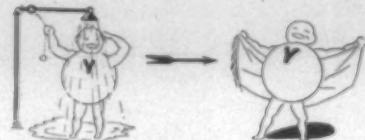


Soluble Yarmor Pine Oil, because of its dispersing and detergent properties and because it will not harm the most delicate textiles, removes the required amount of oils from rayon when boiling off without affecting the strength of the fibers.



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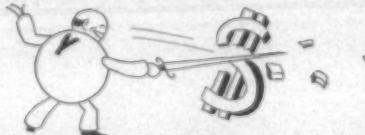
dirty fibers. The mineral oils, greases, and foreign matter are loosened and held in suspension until they are rinsed easily from the wool.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 49—No. 13

NOVEMBER 28, 1935

The Theory of Central Authority*

By James A. Emery

General Counsel, National Association of Manufacturers

NEVER before within our industrial history has your industry and all others been confronted with so many serious public issues involving regulation and taxation. Never have additional burdens meant so much since Southern industry fought its way through the uncertainties of reconstruction to a front place in American business. No activity, directly or indirectly affecting the successful operation of enterprise, is untouched by recently enacted or proposed legislation. The technical problems of operation have become subordinate to the probable and prospective effect of public policy.

In the field of taxation you find National, State and local governments jointly expending, under the circumstances of the depression, a sum totalling one-third of the estimated National income. Business, staggering under the impact of rising costs and declining markets, carries depressional deficits and notes in the field of government, unbalanced budgets, a rising National debt, with its incidental increase in the demands of sinking funds and interest, accompanied by the suggestion from authoritative sources that the basis of corporate taxation shall be shifted from income, as the basis of capacity to pay, to mere bigness, creating a conclusive presumption of capacity to provide revenue. The simple fact that a tax on a corporation is a tax on its stockholder, paid by him out of what would otherwise be his share interest, is overlooked. The pursuit of such a philosophy leads to the proposition that large profits in a small corporation, owned by a few persons, should be taxed at a low rate, while many shareholders in a large corporation should contribute to public revenue at a higher rate.

Accompanying this theory is the already enacted excess profits tax by which all net return above a fixed percentage is to be hereafter taxed at a higher rate. No principle is of more fundamental social importance than the recognition of the relation between business risk and return. To fix a normal rate of return irrespective of the nature of the business is to discourage fatally engagement in those forms of enterprise of high risk and to discourage that willingness to pioneer which has been the marked characteristic of American industrial progress.

So far, reference has been made only to those forms of taxation which deal with the enlarging expenditures of

government and which are daily emphasizing with increasing force the necessity of curbing our National extravagance if we would avoid the perils that in every age and among every people have marked the fate of individuals or nations steadily living beyond their means. It is the fatal pathway to impaired credit, overwhelming debt, depreciated currency and individual and National bankruptcy. But, in addition to enlarging demands for governmental support, all industry is confronted, through social security legislation, with payroll taxes which, in a few short years, will make demands upon the employment payroll greater than the present annual requirements for Federal revenue. In your own industry and those similarly situated you face, in addition, the demands of processing taxes. All of these create a multiplying burden that furrows new lines in managerial features.

The financial burden of industry are intensified by new suggestions for regulation through a highly centralized bureaucracy which, drastically restricting the freedom of management, present theories of governmental control as novel as they are threatening to our future progress. The compulsory codification of every type of business through the NRA, under the color of voluntary agreements, received its death blow when the Supreme Court fixed the limits within which there could be a valid delegation of Congressional authority to the Executive, denied that the commerce power extended to the regulation of local production or processing and emphasized anew that this vast authority extended only to those acts which were directly and substantially related to the movement of domestic and foreign trade. That judicial admonition has not lessened the determination of those who would expand central authority at the expense of local self-government and substitute remote control for home rule.

No better illustration is afforded of this philosophy in action than the terms of what is known as the Ellenbogen bill proposed in the last Congress. It proposed to place the textile industry under the direction of a National textile commission. It would apply to the manufacture and processing of cotton, wool, silk, rayon, hair or any artificial or natural fiber. It would prohibit the purchase, sale, shipment, transportation or delivery in commerce of every such product unless the person producing or processing it obtained a license from the commission and agreed to comply with the licensing provisions. The

Continued on Page 8)

*Extracts from address at the Annual Convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Pinehurst, N. C.

The Value of Cotton Exports to the Economic Life of the United States

By Walter Parker,
Economist, Fenner and Beane

NORMALY, from the production and sale of raw cotton the Southern States should draw an annual income of upwards of one billion dollars—\$600,000,000 from export sales, and \$400,000,000 from domestic sales.

This income supplies the basis upon which the economic lives of some 20,000,000 people rest. Southern enterprise generally is dependent upon that income for renewed economic impulse. It enables the people of the South to purchase large quantities of food and feedstuffs from the Middle West; automobiles, machinery and manufactures generally from the North and East.

A normal crop of 15,000,000 bales moving to market in a normal way supports some 2,000,000 farms, 10,000 gins, hundreds of compresses and warehouses, scores of railroads, a dozen well equipped ports. Several million workers draw most of their income from cotton. Banks and insurance companies in the South are largely dependent upon cotton.

The business turnover generated by cotton ranges through the merchants, real estate, manufacturers and even to the tax collecting arms of the States, cities and counties.

Cotton is essentially an export commodity.

Texas requires an export market for 90 per cent, and the South as a whole requires an export market for 60 per cent of the cotton produced.

Obviously, the raw cotton industry holds a position of first rank in both the domestic and the foreign economy of the United States.

Obviously, too, raw cotton is by far the most acute victim of the wholly unprepared for change by the United States from world debtor to world creditor, and will continue an acute victim so long as the triple impasse in which the United States now is—a surplus country, a creditor country, a high tariff country—is permitted to continue.

As a pioneer, rapidly developing, huge profit earning, new country the United States attracted foreign investments, used foreign ships, bought foreign insurance and London exchange, and its newly rich people traveled extensively. As a result, the United States owed huge balances abroad each year.

These balances were paid, not by exporting gold, but by exporting cotton and other commodities.

Thus an ever ready market for ever increasing quantities of United States produced cotton was developed by a well organized, efficient and most enterprising trade.

The World War changed the United States to a creditor nation. Excessive lending by the United States ter-

minated in 1929. Congress practically doubled the tariff on imports.

The cotton consuming world, denied dollars, and denied the only logical method of obtaining dollars, began to experience difficulty in paying for new importations of United States cotton.

The Federal Farm Board was set up to solve the problem. Its attempts to peg prices, manipulate markets and the like made matters much worse.

Then came the AAA with its above-value, trade-killing loans, and at the end of 1934-35, the economic position of the United States raw cotton enterprise was most tragic.

Here are a few figures which tell the tale.

The last entirely free market for United States cotton was in 1928-29.

In that season the world consumed 15,256,000 bales of United States cotton, and only 10,626,000 bales of foreign grown cotton, a total of 25,882,000 bales.

Then came the Federal Farm Board, with its price pegging, above-value loans, and market manipulations, with the following result:

World consumption of cotton in bales—

| | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Of United States | 13,108,000 | 11,045,000 |
| Of foreign | 12,101,000 | 11,438,000 |
| Total | 25,209,000 | 22,483,000 |

By 1932 the Farm Board, through uneconomic operations, had run its course, and no longer could exert a blighting influence on the market for United States cotton. Some measure of market freedom was then available, and so, by 1932-33, world consumption of cotton had developed as follows:

| | 1932-33 |
|------------------|------------|
| Of United States | 14,405,000 |
| Of foreign | 10,347,000 |
| Total | 24,752,000 |

Then the AAA came into the picture, with its above-value loans, with the following result:

World consumption of cotton:

| | 1933-34 | 1934-35 |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Of United States | 13,680,000 | 11,314,000 |
| Of foreign | 11,792,000 | 14,150,000 |
| Total | 25,472,000 | 25,464,000 |

At the beginning of the 1935-36 marketing season, the AAA abandoned its above-value loan policy, and applied instead a direct bonus up to two cents a pound to be paid the producer direct.

This meant that United States cotton could be bought

*Address delivered at the Agricultural Session, Twenty-second National Foreign Trade Convention, Houston, Tex.

and sold in the open market on the basis of world market values.

Promptly, the world again began buying more United States cotton and less foreign cotton, a fact which is now reflected by increasing exports.

So long as the above-value loan handicap existed the world bought as little United States produced cotton, and as much foreign grown cotton as it could.

The moment this basic handicap was removed, the world turned back to United States cotton.

Only one really basic handicap on United States cotton now remains—the difficulty foreign buyers experience in obtaining dollars with which to pay for United States cotton, due to the high tariff on imports maintained by the United States, which prevents normal payment through the processes of normal international trade.

With no more above-value loans being made by Government on unsold United States cotton, there is less encouragement to foreign countries to expand their production of cotton.

With tariff revision downward, by the United States, a definite check to cotton production in foreign countries will come.

Also, with tariff revision downward, cotton producers, who need to sell in world markets, will be able to buy their supplies in a domestic market more nearly in price parity with world markets. They will then be less dependent upon compensating benefits.

The same thing is true of foreign trade in general.

Once the channels of trade be cleared of artificial obstructions, and the right of enterprise to so adjust its

affairs as to produce at costs in full keeping with the world creditor environment in which the business of the United States must now be carried on, a normal balance will be possible between wages and costs of living, between costs of production and buying power, and between the markets in which we must sell and in which we must buy, and the way will be opened to rebuild the economic life of the United States.

Brought down to a simple equation the situation is this:

The production and sale of a surplus are essential if the wheels of the economic life of the United States are to turn fast enough to supply adequate employment to labor and capital.

There were ample foreign markets available so long as the debtor United States paid its debts abroad by exporting commodities.

But when the United States turned world creditor it said, in effect, to the debtor nations, pay us in gold, not only what you now owe us but what you may owe us for future imports from the United States.

The debtor nations took the only course open to them.

They repudiated their debts to the United States, and turned to other nations, which would trade on an international basis, for such supplies which had been coming from the United States as the other nations could furnish.

The United States, wholly without experience with a world creditor nation environment, not only let matters take their course, but made bad matters worse by applying a series of impossible nostrums and increasing the barriers against wholesome trade.

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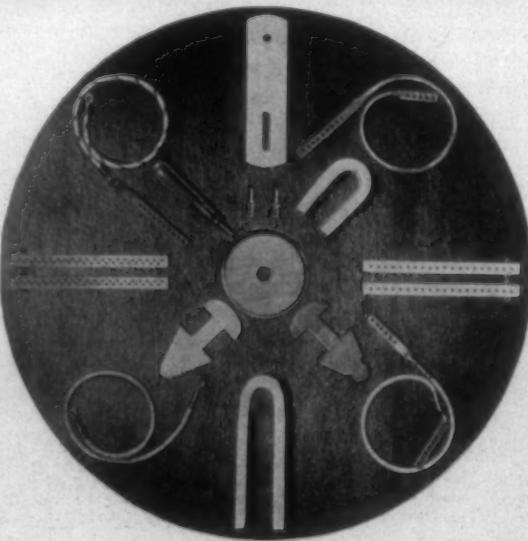


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The older generation, men who had grown up in a debtor nation environment, and understood only the reactions of such an environment, permitted these things to happen.

The failure of the United States to set up and obey the resules applicable to a surplus-producing world creditor nation is the most active, effective, and acute cause of the loss of opportunity for enterprise in the United States.

The changed economic environment in which the people of the United States must work and earn subsistence affects the younger generation far more seriously than it does mature men and women. In the course of a few years the latter will be eliminated and their struggles will end.

But the boys and girls who are now passing through the schools and colleges will have to face conditions which were unknown when their parents and elders were young.

Then, opportunity was to be found on every hand in a rapidly expanding, rich and prosperous country.

Now, there are too many doctors and lawyers, merchants and business men, mechanics, barbers, and there are even too many bootblacks, because the volume of enterprise has slowed down.

Throughout the younger generation there is growing apprehension, and an increasing disposition to blame a short-sighted older generation for the desperate plight the youngsters now face.

What can the young man and young woman now do to create a more favorable environment and greater opportunity against the time when earning a living will become necessary?

In my opinion, they can do a great deal, a great deal more than most of them realize.

Their first step should be to fully understand the basis of past prosperity, and the reasons why their elders enjoyed so many opportunities which are no longer open to the younger generation. Then, they need to understand what happened to change things and to destroy opportunity; why the factories and farms are no longer operated on full time, and why domestic and foreign trade has fallen off so sharply.

Once these things be understood, the next step should be to investigate what can be done, not merely to improve a bad situation, but to set in motion forces which will clear the way for a satisfactory economic environment for the future.

Here is one situation that needs to be thoroughly understood not only by the younger generation, but by the older generation as well:

A self-contained nation is a backward nation, with large numbers of people either permanently out of work, or very poorly paid in purchasing power.

A nation which trades freely with all the world, selling to others those commodities which it can best produce, and buying from others those commodities which others can best produce, is by far the best conditioned nation for all practical purposes.

High prices engendered by scarcity cannot solve the economic problems of the people of the United States when their total incomes have dropped to only half of

(Continued on Page 34)

FAST WETTING*is an aid to***FAST SELLING**

• The faster and more effective the wetting agents you use . . . the easier it is to get more level dyeing and finishing results—the kind of results that make for *fast selling fabrics*.

DECERESOL OT sets a new standard for fast, efficient wetting!

No other wetting agent yet developed compares with this new product in wetting, penetrating and emulsifying powers.

Here are a few indications of the remarkable properties of DECERESOL OT:

1/10% solution lowers the surface tension of water to 29.3 dynes per centimeter (Du Nouey), while 1% lowers it to 25.3 dynes per centimeter.

1/10% wets out and sinks raw, unbleached cotton instantaneously.

DECERESOL OT penetrates the dyestuff with amazing speed and thoroughness in pad dyeing and similar types of dyeing . . . and because it forms soluble salts with lime, magnesia and aluminum, it eliminates trouble with hard water.

Here is a speedier, more versatile wetting agent . . . which will give you more satisfactory finishing and dyeing results. Write for complete details and arrange for a trial test.



American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Theory of Central Authority

(Continued from Page 3)

forbid the issuance of such a license unless the parties conditions attached to the license provided for the fixing through the commission of minimum wages, a standard 35-hour week, the age of employment, compliance with the National Labor Relations Act and a variety of other requirements. The license would be required even of those who did not engage in interstate or foreign commerce if the regulation of their operations, in turn, was deemed essential to the control of those who did engage in such commerce. Unlicensed production would be denied the use of the mails, participation in government contracts, loans or grants made ineligible to register securities, and possess no right of interstate transactions in them. Conformation to a detailed code of trade practice would be a further condition of licensing and the commission's authority would extend to complete control of all the circumstances of production, with discretionary power to restrict the number and operation of machines.

Finally, any violation of these remarkable conditions of license, which could obviously be enlarged, would authorize its revocation after notice and hearing. Judicial review for the commission's act is provided, subject to the conditions that the findings of the commission, if supported by evidence, would be conclusive. These drastic penalties would seem fairly sufficient, but, in addition, a violation of the act, which would be a violation of the license, carries a fine of not to exceed \$100,000, or imprisonment, or both!

The proposal, much more the serious consideration of

such a measure, may well startle the average citizen and cause him to believe that he is confronted with a bit of grim humor, but determined proponents announce that it will be pressed for action. The conglomeration of asserted authority may seem incredible, yet each power of the many composing this bill is found in legislation enacted within the past two years or authoritatively recommended for Congressional action.

The suggestion of licensing industry as a condition of engaging in commerce was held over the recalcitrant who failed to enter his appropriate code, or to operate thereunder. It first found expression in the NIRA. The power was never exercised but it hung over business like the sword of Damocles. The proposed authority was vigorously contested when first proposed and the licensing power was repealed at the end of its first year. It again appeared as a part of the original Guffey bill to regulate bituminous coal mining and was ejected by the Ways and Means Committee. It is the foundation of what is known as the O'Mahoney bill, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, which would apply the licensing principle of the Ellenbogen measure to all industry. It lies at the foundation of the Security Act.

The licensing theory rests on the conception that engagement in foreign or domestic commerce is a privilege conferred by Congress and not a right which pre-dated the Constitution, as Chief Justice Marshall declared, was recognized by it and subjected to regulation.

If the principle at issue were recognized as a part of the commercial power then no incident of local business

(Continued on Page 34)

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Michael Angelo completed his famous ceiling decorations in the Sistine Chapel, Rome, in only 22 months of actual work on the ceiling. Actually however it was 24 years of previous EXPERIENCE, involving incessant study and labor on other projects, that gave immortality to these paintings.

Franklin Process to-day dyes yarns in the package form with difficult shades in record time, at reasonable prices, and with seeming ease. However, were it not for a quarter century of EXPERIENCE in package dyeing, what now seems easy might well prove an unsuccessful and costly experiment for all concerned.

Good package dyeing requires much

more than just package dyeing machines. Admitting the superiority of this type of machine (properly designed) over older types of yarn dyeing equipment, it still does not eliminate the need of human knowledge and in-

genuity in the preparation and application of the dye bath by the package method. Furthermore the ONLY way in which much of the necessary knowledge can be gained is by EXPERIENCE.

That is why to-day Franklin Process can successfully do certain classes of work which in the past were considered unsuited to package dyeing. That is why Franklin Process dyeing, on all classes of work where it is used, has steadily improved until it is unsurpassed, and in some cases even unequalled, in quality.

Dont judge Franklin Process Custom Yarn Dyeing by your acquaintance with it 25, 10 or even 3 years ago. See what it can do for you TO-DAY.

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Long Reviews Textile Situation

IN his address before the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, J. A. Long, of Roxboro, retiring president of the organization, presented an interesting summary of textile conditions in the past year. His remarks follow:

Fellow Members of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

Each year brings old problems in a new form to the cotton textile industry. During this administration our members have had to fight declining prices, dwindling margins, and short time operations until the late summer when we saw a revival in the demand for goods which has continued up to the present time.

Probably never before have so many external influences hampered the well-being of our industry, chief among which was the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court terminating the NRA, and immediately raising the question of the validity of the processing tax. The sudden termination of Code No. 1 under which we were working caused great confusion, but the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association led us wisely through this period, and through their leadership Code No. 1 is still the guide by which 97 per cent of our industry now operates.

The difficulties that beset our industry when the validity of the processing tax was so clearly brought into question were enormous. The Cotton-Textile Institute was of incalculable aid in ironing out the many difficult questions that confronted us.

Later in the year the uncertainty of the Government Cotton Loan Policy and the new tax policies of the administration made prospective purchasers defer buying until the demand from the retail trade made this absolutely necessary. With the adjournment of Congress people generally breathed a sigh of relief; buyers began replacing their stock of goods, and there was a feeling

that if business was let alone we would go ahead and put people to work, immeasurably bettering conditions in this country. During September and October we saw this buying movement increase, and the textile industry today appears to be on a sounder foundation than it has been at any time since the depression appeared in 1929.

However, we must not overlook the fact that competition will continue to be extremely keen in this country so long as spindles in low wage countries are continually increased. A survey of industrial problems made by a committee from the Textile Institute show that for the period from 1925 to 1934 Great Britain and the United States (high wage nations) have lost approximately nineteen million spindles, whereas the rest of the world increased the number of spindles operating in low wage countries, principally in Japan, fourteen million. With the conditions under which we are working we can no longer hope to retain our foreign markets, and increasing Japanese competition in our home markets makes it absolutely necessary that we be protected at home. It is not a question of the difference in efficiency in countries. We are glad to pay our labor fair prices, but labor is 60 per cent of our manufacturing cost, and no way yet has been found that an operator at 30c an hour can compete with an operator at 3c per hour.

Business in this country has been peculiarly free from interference by the Federal Government until the last generation. Since then the National Government has been taking more and more control of our affairs, and Congress has passed during its last session Social Security Bills that open up an entirely new field of taxation, which imposes a still further burden upon industry. We are fortunate to have a speaker on our program today who is thoroughly acquainted with these acts and will discuss them before us.

(Continued on Page 24)

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Raleigh, N. C.—Maj. A. L. Fletcher, State Labor Commissioner, said that all cotton, silk, rayon, woolen, hosiery and textile products manufacturing plants in North Carolina are running on eight-hour day, 40-hour week shifts.

Pointing to inspection records of 864 establishments in 19 countries, the commissioner pointed out that 158 of these businesses were manufacturers of textile products employing 39,941 persons, and that every plant kept the uniform hours. He said that this was true in textile manufacturing plants throughout the State.

In no other industrial classification are the hours as uniform or low, records show. Inspection records during the last month reveal that furniture plants inspected are working 45 hours weekly, lumber products industries running 50 hours, warehouse and leaf tobacco plants run 50 hours, mercantile establishments 50 hours, bakeries 42 hours, laundries 48 hours and miscellaneous industries average 49 hours.

During the past month 48 establishments were inspected by the department, 106 of which were running two shifts daily and 17 of which were idle.

New Scientific Knowledge To Solve Old Textile Problems

The physics and chemistry of the substances of a high molecular weight have made a great advance in the last ten years. As cellulose, starch, rubber, proteins belong to this class of substances this advance of science promises to be of great importance for the textile industries. Cotton has a cellulose base; silk and wool a protein base. The sizing agents are either starches or proteins. So, the fact that we have a better understanding of substances of a high molecular weight means that the time is ripe for very great advances in the investigation of textile problems along scientific lines, according to Dr. J. R. Katz, director of warp sizing research of the U. S. Institute for Textile Research.

The great progress during the last ten years in the study of high-molecular-weight substances was chiefly due to the introduction of a new method of research—the X-ray spectrography. It has revolutionized our understanding of the subject, as it has allowed us to unify the dispersed knowledge into a general understanding of the subject.

All these substances, it was proved, have molecules in the form of chains. In fibrous substances (cellulose, wool, silk fibres, stretched rubber, all the chains lie parallel, in a beautifully regular order, probably a real crystalline one. In wool the chain can have two degrees of stretching; in rubber the molecule probably shortens a good deal when the rubber retracts.

Our knowledge of starch has been somewhat slower in developing than our understanding of cellulose, wool, silk, or of gelatine. But in recent years our understanding of starch has cleared up a good deal, and as a consequence we may hope soon to see a corresponding clearing up of the problems involved in sizing of textiles.

Every industry depends, more than the practical man often realizes, for its development on the degree of development of the underlying science. Now that we have experienced a boom period in the development of the physics and chemistry of high-molecular-weight substances, many old problems in the textile industries will probably soon become a good deal clearer than they ever were before. Rarely has there been a period in the textile industries where so much help could be expected from the application of scientific principles as just now.

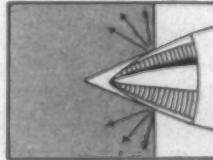


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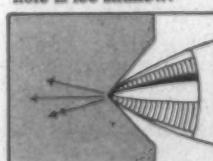
PICKER

lasts longer!

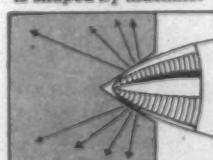
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The hole distributes the shock over the greatest area.

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North Carolina Association

Holds Annual Meeting

Moore Is Elected President



HARVEY W. MOORE
Charlotte, N. C.
President N. C. Cot. Mfrs.
Assn.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., on November 21st and 22nd, proved one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the Association. The attendance was large and fully representative of the industry in this State.

Harvey W. Moore, of Charlotte, who is treasurer of the Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C., was elected president, to succeed J. A. Long, of Roxboro Cotton Mills, who served during the past year.

Other officers elected were first vice-president, Herman Cone, of Greensboro; second vice-president, A. K. Winger, of Gastonia; secretary and treasurer, Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte.

The following directors were elected to serve until 1938: A. A. Shuford, Hickory; R. H. Lewis, Oxford; S. P. Cooper, Henderson; J. A. Moore, Edenton; Karl Bishopric, Spry, and James H. Webb, Hillsboro.

Carl R. Cunningham, of Atlanta, was re-elected traffic manager for the Association.

Following a meeting of the directors, the first formal session of the convention began with the banquet on Thursday evening. Mr. Long acted as toastmaster. The principal speaker was the nationally known humorist, Strickland Gillian, of Washington. The musical guest artist was Mrs. Grace Kohn Johnson, of Charlotte, who sang several numbers.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

The regular business session was held on Friday morning, with President Long presiding. A very interesting address was made by James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, with headquarters in Washington. Mr. Emery discussed "The Theory of Centralized Control," as has been exemplified in national legislative measures in the past two years. He presented a very interesting picture of how Federal control may affect all business and industry through legislation which is already in effect and through proposed new laws that reflect the same general trend. Abstracts from his address are published elsewhere in this issue.

A number of business matters relating to the activities of the Association were then brought before the meeting. The principal resolution adopted was that relating to the maintenance of the proper balance between production and demand. Text of this resolution follows:

"Whereas, The stability of the textile industry is determined to a large degree by the maintenance of a proper balance between production and demand, and

"Whereas, It is vital that the industry govern itself, Therefore, be it resolved, That the textile mills of this State be urged to adhere to the industry program as outlined by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Charlotte at meeting held on June 7, 1935."

Other resolutions included an expression of thanks to those who took part in the program and resolutions of regret at the passing of a number of Association members during the past year.

Committee reports were made by the following standing committees: Legislative, membership, traffic, taxation, cotton and finance.

Bernard M. Cone, of the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, as chairman of the committee on taxation, presented a detailed report on current taxes, both State and National. He showed first, the changes that have been made in North Carolina State taxes and then presented a careful study of Federal income taxes, and capital stock and excess profit taxes.

Mr. Cone also brought out some valuable information in regard to depreciation, especially in regard to the change in the policy of the Administration in checking, adjusting and computing income taxes as they are affected by depreciation on manufacturing plants and machinery.

Other portions of Mr. Cone's report referred to the Social Security Program and the Cotton Processing Taxes.

GOLF TOURNAMENT

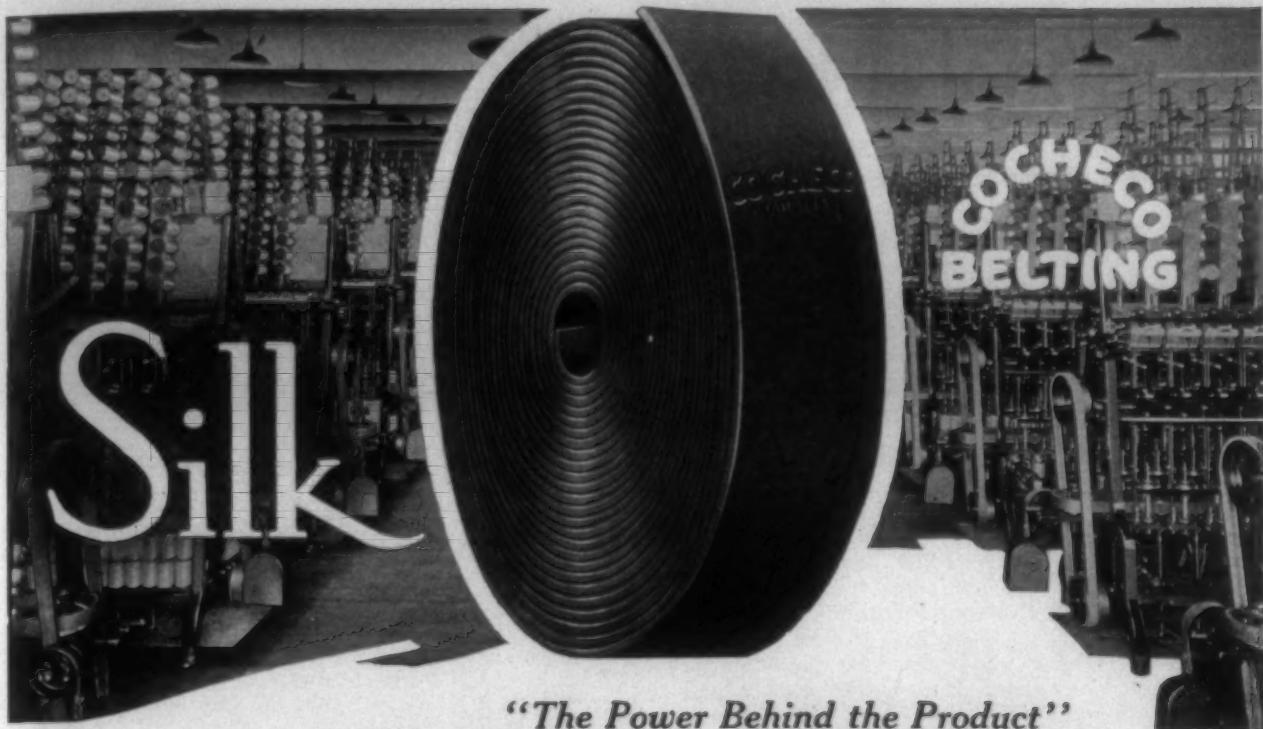
A large number of players took part in the golf tournament which was held on Thursday. Prizes were awarded two members of the Association and to representatives of the industries allied with textiles.

In the membership group, W. H. Ruffin, of Durham, won the trophy for low gross score, having 90. Henry Rankin, Gastonia, was winner of the prize for first low net, having 92, with a 12 handicap.

Mr. Ruffin also won the trophy offered by Pinehurst, Inc., for the lowest score on 9 selected holes, having a 41. This trophy is to be offered again and may be retained permanently by the player winning it three times.

From the allied group, Fred Tilson, of Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, shot low gross, 79 for first prize and Ira Stone, of Royal Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, won low net with an 85 and a 20 handicap.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, newly-elected president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was a special guest of the convention. He has just assumed his duties and the Pinehurst meeting gave him his first opportunity to meet with a large group of cotton manufacturers.



"The Power Behind the Product"

Cocheco in the Silk Mill

The daintiness of silk—its sheen and sheerness—the rustling brocades, the vanity of ribbons, the grace of chiffon—all imprisoned in the looms of the modern silk mill.

And behind this textile glory the strength, the suppleness, the long life of the belts that drive the machines; that keep the spindles humming—that serve to insure those miles of glowing fabric at the day's end.

The diversity of uses to which Cocheco leather belts lend their efficiency is so wide that it is hard to mark the limit. The textile mills have long sponsored the Cocheco trademark—the railroad shop specifies it—the lumber trade—mining industries—sugar, tobacco, ship building, aviation—the everyday and the unusual need call for it—wherever power transmission has a place Cocheco Leather Belting is a factor.

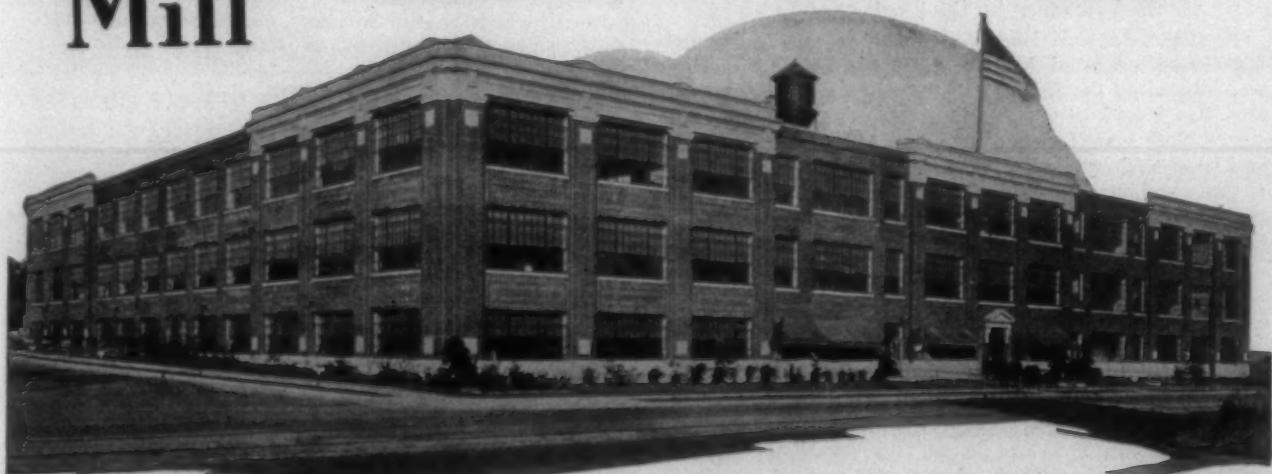
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Personal News

R. L. Sullivan, of Newton, N. C., has been appointed general overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.

J. L. Beard, superintendent of weaving at the Riverside Division, Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has also been put in charge of dressing.

Ellis Mills has been elected president, P. G. Menzies, secretary, and B. G. Menzies, treasurer, of the Catawba Hosiery Mills, recently organized at Hickory, N. C.

William Nebel, president of the Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte, last week entertained 350 of his employees at a reception and banquet in celebration of his birthday and in honor of his son, Arthur Nebel, and his bride, who was Miss Marie Hunter, of Charlotte.

Taylor R. Durham, secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, in addition to his duties with the Association, will also act as Southern representative for the Textile Banking Company. He will succeed his son, Kenneth Durham, who resigned his connection with the Textile Banking Company to become sales manager for the Davenport Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Joseph P. Babcock, who for nearly two years has been an executive assistant in the Cotton-Textile Institute, has resigned that position to join the law department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

Mr. Babcock spent more than ten years in China as a representative of the Standard Oil Company of New York and subsequently was associated in New York with the law firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr & Hammond. Mr. Babcock was asked to join the Institute staff early in 1934 in connection with legal problems growing out of the NRA, AAA and other governmental developments.

Challenge Wagner Board Jurisdiction

Spartanburg, S. C.—Detailed questioning by which Attorney Mortimer Kollendar as counsel for the Wagner Labor Board, sought to prove interstate commerce marked the closing day of hearings here to determine the bargaining unit for employees at the Saxon Mills and to enable the board to order a secret election if no bargaining unit was determined by the hearing.

President John A. Law of the mills testified a bonded warehouse, operated in the State warehousing system, was located on the Saxon Mills property and that part of this was leased to a concern in New York which consigned cloth manufactured by Saxon Mills after the cloth had been sold by a New York selling house. This part of the warehouse, he said, was leased to the former concern. He offered further testimony that all cloth sold by the New York company is sold f. o. b. Saxon Mills.

Under questioning by Attorney Kollendar seeking to establish interstate business in buying cotton, Mr. Law said all cotton used in the plant was first sent to the Saxon Mills warehouse and some of the cotton was even stored in the warehouse in the dealer's name.

The Wagner Act provides that interstate commerce must be affected or threatened before the board can step into a case.

Mr. Law also identified a letter sent to workers as of July 30th, the day a strike began, in which workers were allowed to return a blank stating they were interested in

People Worth Knowing

A series of pictures, picked up here and there, by members of the staff of the Textile Bulletin.



SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS, PACOLET MFG. CO., NEW HOLLAND, GA.

Back Row, Left to Right—J. L. Tucker, Cloth Room; W. S. Smith, Weaver; M. C. Stone, Superintendent; H. H. Grier, Master Mechanic.

Front Row—H. M. Jackson, Assistant Superintendent; R. O. Wilson, Carder; A. B. Peterson, Spinner.

Note—Through some unaccountable error, the above group was shown last week as the overseers and superintendent at the Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga. The picture is shown again, with the proper names and due apologies are offered to all. For picture of the Scottdale group, see Page 21.

having the mill reopened. The letter enclosed for return also included these two statements: "I wish to preserve and exercise my individual rights to represent myself, and to transact my own business with my employers. I do not wish any agency of the company or of the employees, or of the Government, to deprive me of my personal rights, or to force me into collective bargaining to the exclusion of my individual rights."

Mr. Law said earlier that he had not the "slightest idea" that the shop committee's request for a wage adjustment, which he said he found was made without just cause, would be appealed to the board.

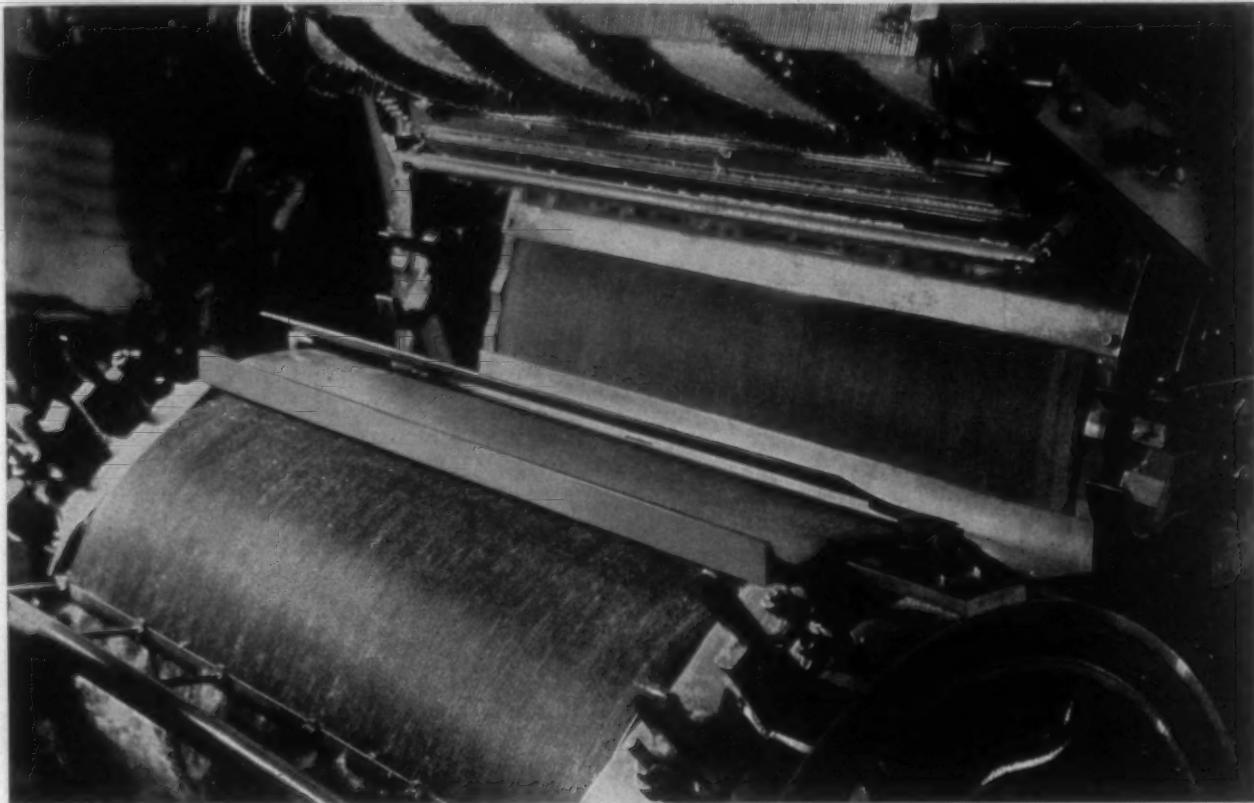
OBITUARY

THOMAS MUNGALL

Pell City, Ala.—Thomas Mungall, aged 73, for 31 years overseer of the dyeing department of the Pell City plant, Avondale Mills, died at his home here. A native of Scotland, he came to America at 21 years of age and worked under his father, who was in charge of dyeing at Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. With his son, he came to Pell City in 1903 and started the dyeing department here. He retired about a year ago due to ill health.

Mr. Mungall is survived by his wife and three sons, A. W. Mungall, overseer dyeing at Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.; Gordon Mungall, who succeeded him here, and Johnnie Mungall, of the dyeing department of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga.

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Seven out of ten mills rely upon TUFFER Card Clothing. If you have never tried TUFFER in your card room, get acquainted with a trial order of fillets or flats. The best proof is a test in your own mill.

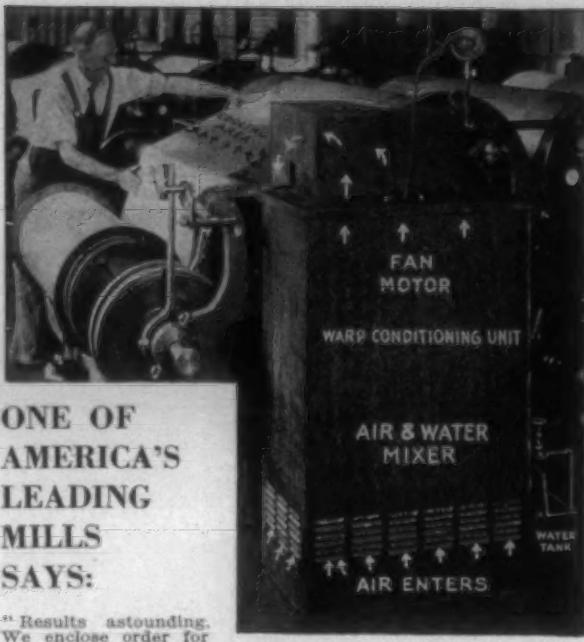
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Jobbers Everywhere

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A Brief History of Cotton

THE following facts were presented by Julius W. Cone, of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, in an address before a civic club in Greensboro:

Cotton, a species of *Gossypium*, belongs to the plant family, *Mallow*. The Mallow plant family is a kindly one. Not one known member of it is injurious to man; even the wild ones, those we call weeds, are seldom trouble some to farmers. Man has contrived to turn the innocent white fibres of the foremost member of the family into high explosives, but that should not be chalked up against the Mallow family because man has managed somehow to convert just about every known gift of nature into instruments of destruction and suffering. The Hollyhock, the Rose of Sharon and other pretty flowers of the garden and field are close kin to cotton. Okra and the marshmallow whose roots are used to make candy also belong to the Mallow family.

The fibre of cotton consists chiefly of carbonaceous material drawn from the atmosphere, and is one of the purest forms of cellulose. Its spiral form accounts for its wonderful spinning properties. The fibres interlock one with another nearly to the end. They are somewhat like a twisted ribbon, a little thicker at the edges than in the middle.

All varieties of the plant require a dry and sandy soil for good cultivation. Marshy ground is wholly unfit for it, and a wet season is very destructive to the crop; particularly on account of its susceptibility to a blight produced by wetness of the roots.

The seed of cotton bear a ratio in weight of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 of seed to one of fibre. The seed has long been the source of valuable oils and food for cattle. It has become a secondary product of great value.

Tree cotton is found in India, China, Egypt, on the West Coast of Africa and in some parts of America, especially the West Indies. It only attains the height of from 12 to 20 feet; but another cotton bearing tree, seen in the West Indies and elsewhere, called the umbrella tree, attains a height of 100 feet. The product of the latter, however, is of a short brittle fibre. It is not very suitable for spinning but is used for stuffing pillows and beds.

Shrub cotton occurs in one or another of its varieties throughout the tropical parts of Asia, Africa and America. Its duration varies according to climate; in the hottest countries it is perennial, while in cooler places it becomes an annual. The green seed variety is far the most useful and important. It is the annual plant cultivated in the United States, India and China. It attains the height of 18 to 30 inches.

Sea Island, or long staple cotton, the most valuable of all cotton, is chiefly raised in the lower parts of Georgia and South Carolina.

So far as Europe and the United States are concerned the recognition and use of cotton is comparatively recent. Elsewhere in the world must we look to begin to trace the life of the fleecy fibre producing plant which has meant so much to mankind.

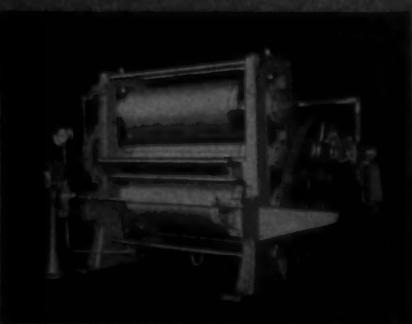
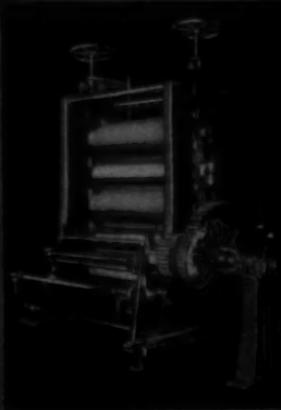
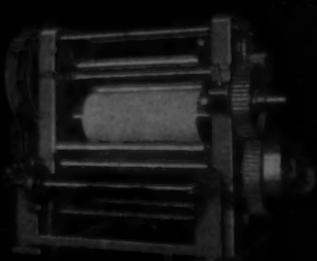
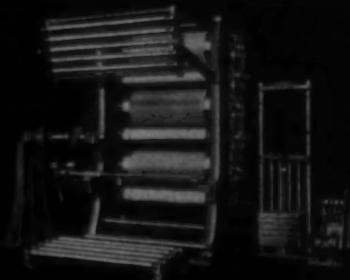
In the remote ages cotton was cultivated in China and Japan as an ornamental plant. There are old, old Chinese poems describing the wonderful shrub with a flower that changed from a beautiful bloom into a snowy fleece. When the Hebrews left Egypt and wandered toward

(Continued on Page 22)

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Conviction of Dynamiters Confirmed

THE SUPREME COURT of North Carolina upheld the conviction and sentence of six of seven defendants in "Burlington dynamite case" which grew out of attempted dynamiting of two cotton mills there during the national textile strike last year.

The seventh man was given a new trial upon the grounds that there was some question whether or not his confession was properly secured.

The conviction grew out of an attempt to dynamite Stevens Manufacturing Company and E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, textile plants in Burlington, while the strike was in progress September 14, 1934.

Citizens who attended the trial said that it was a fair trial and that there was little doubt about the guilt of those who were convicted, but a group of professors from the University of North Carolina went to Burlington and assisted representatives of a communist organization in raising an outcry against the conviction.

One of those who was convicted escaped from jail and disappeared. It is reported that after getting out of jail, he went to the University of North Carolina and was given funds with which to pay his way to distant parts.

The professors arranged bail for several of the convicted dynamiters, but within a few days one of them was caught robbing a store near Reidsville, N. C., and was back in jail.

The United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Labor, being opposed to co-operating with communists, refused to give any assistance to the dynamiters; in fact, we are informed that they cancelled the charter of the local union at Burlington in order to prevent

any of its funds being used to aid the dynamiters.

The Textile Bulletin employed an official of the United Textile Workers to go to Burlington and ascertain the truth. After two days of under cover work during which he contacted with relatives and close friends of the convicted dynamiters, he reported that there was no doubt of the guilt of the convicted.

Some of the professors who fostered the "illegal conviction" cry claimed to be socialists, but they were co-operating with communists.

Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party, repudiated them with the following statement:

A group of alleged Socialists in Burlington have broken away from the Socialist party and have incorporated themselves under some State law. I am informed that they claim to advocate the type of Socialism which I favor. Nothing could be further from the truth. The immediate occasion of their break with the Socialist party seems to be the extreme length to which they have gone to sabotage the defense of certain labor men, convicted in the Burlington dynamiting case, which are now appealing from that conviction. They are not Socialists but traitors to the Socialist organization and to the Socialist cause.

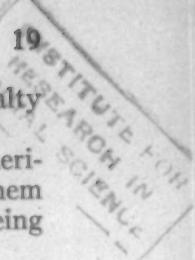
Realizing the ease with which the feelings of immature students can be swayed and the opportunity it gave them to align students with a communistic cause, the professors called a mass meeting of the students at the University of North Carolina and presented two of the dynamiters as innocent men who had been railroaded to the penitentiary by cotton mills.

Some prominent professors present were: D. D. Carroll, Dean of School of Commerce; J. O. Baily, English Department; E. E. Ericson, English Department; P. J. Woodhouse, Department of Government; W. T. Couch, Manager of the University Press; Paul Green, Playwright; H. F. Comer, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and others. Those taking the most active part in the discussion were W. T. Couch, Paul Green and E. E. Ericson.

W. T. Couch, Manager of the University Press, told the students that the men had been convicted solely upon the evidence of three men, whom he called "stool pigeons," and declared that they were men notorious for disreputable characters.

A "stool pigeon" is a person put by police into the ranks of criminals to obtain evidence, and Mr. Couch knew, of course, that the men who turned State's evidence were associates of the dynamiters and had had no previous contact with the police. Mr. Couch was attempting to influence the minds of the students and he presented what he thought would be the most effective picture.

Later in the meeting, when the students had



been greatly aroused, Mr. Couch arose and declared that he was just as guilty as the convicted men. (There was great applause.)

Paul Green, the University of North Carolina playwright, who makes his living misrepresenting the people of North Carolina, declared during the meeting: "I count it a privilege to put every cent I can in this case, not that I feel that the mill owners are giants—they must have a system of some sort—I feel like this so strongly that I am asking everyone to help in any way they can."

Prof. E. E. Ericson (Socialist) stated that he was glad to see so much interest in this case and that he thought it unusual to see so many out for a thing of this sort in Chapel Hill. He denied Paul Green's statement that the I. L. D., International Labor Defense, was a communistic organization, stating that he had been contributing to it for years.

We have not space to give more of the details of the meeting, which was for the sole purpose of influencing students to take up the fight against the conviction of men, whom the professors presented to them as innocent. It was an enthusiastic meeting and did much to further its objective, which was to spread communism among the students at the University.

The Burlington dynamite case was appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and in due time the case was heard. Lawyers representing the convicted men filed briefs and made lengthy arguments before the Court.

Then an amazing incident occurred, for Prof. J. O. Bailey, of the University of North Carolina, prepared and mailed to the Supreme Court a petition against confirming the conviction.

It is the almost unanimous opinion of the people of North Carolina that the Trustees of the University should be condemned for paying a salary to a man of no more intelligence than Professor Bailey, but his petition did no harm, because it never passed beyond the clerk of the court.

The Supreme Court, consisting of five able lawyers, men who could not be charged with being prejudiced, reviewed the record of the trial and contrary of the violent charges made by the professors, at the students' meeting in Chapel Hill, found that the trial had been fair and that the men were justly convicted.

They did give a new trial to one of the minor characters in the case upon the grounds that there was some doubt about a confession which he was charged with making but later repudiated.

Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party, has repudiated the group of professors and students who profess such great interest in saving

convicted dynamiters from paying the penalty for their crime.

The United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Labor has repudiated them and taken steps to prevent unions funds being used.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has examined the record and said that the trial was fair and that the evidence justified conviction.

The communistic professors at the University of North Carolina and the students, who by their teaching have been brought under the banner of communism, see a chance to cause a further agitation and in the press we note the following:

Chapel Hill, Nov. 25.—Friends, among the students of the University here, of the convicted dynamiters in the Burlington strike case have formed a committee to work towards another retrial of the group.

This committee was formed when about 70 of those who are in sympathy with the dynamiters met Friday night. At the same time, an old faculty committee which was organized in the early days of the case to defend the strikers was reassembled.

The student committee elected last night is composed of Bob Russell, Bill Leavitt, Gerald Hochman, Nick Read and Miss Sadie Markovitz. The resurrected faculty group contains Arnold Williams, W. T. Couch, Paul Green, Phillips Russell and J. O. Bailey.

Several of the convicted strikers were present.

Possibly we have labored in vain in our effort to prevent professors at the University of North Carolina from taking advantage of immature young men and women and using their class room to instill communism, socialism and atheism into the minds of students, but the Burlington Dynamite Case has made plain to the people of North Carolina that our charges have been true and that the University of North Carolina is a hot bed of communism.

The radical group does not include a very large per cent of the professors, but those who are active, know that they may proceed without fear of any interference from the president of the University; in fact, they doubtless feel that they have his tacit approval if not his actual co-operation.

Jeff Palmer

JEFF PALMER, a former advertising solicitor for the Textile Bulletin, died suddenly on Monday morning, the victim of an acute heart attack.

He had not been connected with us since early 1931 but had been a frequent visitor to our offices and we held him in high esteem.

Before joining our organization, Jeff Palmer specialized in newspaper special editions, and few men had his ability as a high pressure salesman. He was personally known to a great many Southern mill executives.

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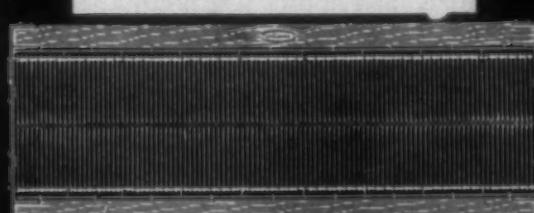
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EQUIPMENT

Mill News Items

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Georgia-Kincaid Mills have equipped all of their pickers with the Texas Company's system for oiling raw cotton.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. C.—The Randolph Mills have placed orders with Borne, Scrymser Company to revamp their spraying equipment, after several years' use. The new system of single unit will be installed.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Pilot Mills, running on fancy colored specialties, have exchanged their picker spraying equipment with Borne, Scrymser Company for the single head assembly unit system.

VALDESE, N. C.—The Pilot Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills have purchased a considerable quantity of knitting equipment sold at auction by the receivers of the William Brown Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

PULASKI, VA.—An addition will be constructed to the local plant of the Dobson Miller Corporation, which will provide space for the installation of additional machinery. This will increase the capacity of the plant to 500,000 dozen pairs of infants' hosiery.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Terrell Machine Company, manufacturers of textile machinery, have recently enlarged their space, installed modern steel shelving system for increasing demand by Borne, Scrymser Company spraying devices used for conditioning cotton.

CONCORD, N. C.—Plans are under way by the Concord Knitting Company to double the output of its seamless silk hosiery within the next year. Looking toward this increased expansion, a two-story brick and steel addition costing about \$8,000, will be constructed to the plant.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Catawba Hosiery Mills, at an organization meeting held a few days ago, elected Ellis Mills president of the company. Other officers elected are: F. L. Townsend of Lenoir, N. C., vice-president; P. G. Menzies, of Hickory, secretary, and B. G. Menzies, of Hickory, treasurer. The officers constitute the board of directors.

POST, TEX.—After a seven-month period of inactivity, Postex Mills, Texas' most westerly cotton mill, has resumed operations. This plant gives employment to about 260 persons. It is owned by Mrs. Post, widow of the late C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Post constructed the mill several years prior to his death. The seed cotton is ginned and the fiber fed into the mill, all under the same roof.

The former Post ranch of 500,000 acres has been divided into numerous farming tracts and most of the land is now devoted to raising cotton. It is from this source that the mill derives its supply of cotton.

Mr. Post also laid out and established the town of Post in 1908. It has a population of about 2,000 people. One of the unique features of it is a large group of windmills, situated on the level plain about 500 feet above the town, which provide the municipal water supply. The water pumped by the windmills flows into a concrete reservoir, 400 feet above the town, thus giving ample hydrant pressure.

Mill News Items

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Plans for a building to house the garment factory of M. Fine & Sons Manufacturing Co., with which contract has been made by the Chamber of Commerce, will be developed at once and construction begun as soon as practicable. The contract calls for a factory of sufficient size to employ 500 women and to disburse an annual payroll of \$250,000.

STONY POINT, N. C.—The erection of the weave shed at Stony Point, N. C., by the Killingly Worsted Company, of Killingly, Conn., one of the group of L. Bachmann & Co., mills, has been completed and shortly there will be set up 124 Crompton & Knowles narrow automatic looms. The new shed occupies about 12,000 to 15,000 square feet of space, and will be in operation shortly. This is the Southern branch of their Northern property.

WEST POINT, GA.—George H. Lanier was re-elected president, Harry L. Bailey was re-elected vice-president; Carlton R. Richmond was re-elected treasurer and secretary; and Clifford A. Smith was re-elected assistant treasurer at the annual meeting of the West Point Manufacturing Company, held at Langdale.

The same directors were also re-elected as follows: Henry S. Grew, chairman, Harry L. Bailey, John V. Denison, George H. Lanier, Elwyn G. Preston, Charles O. Richardson, Charles E. Riley, Edmund H. Sears, 2nd, Albert Stone, Jr.

The executive committee consists of Harry L. Bailey, chairman, Henry S. Grew, George H. Lanier and Carleton R. Richmond.

The report given by Carleton R. Richmond was the fifty-fifth annual report. Among other things, the report stated that the mills had operated 80 per cent of the looms full time throughout the year which ended August 31, 1935, thus furnishing fairly steady employment for two shifts of operatives.

The new school at Langdale, called by request of the inhabitants of Langdale, the LaFayette Lanier Memorial Schools, and the new gymnasium built at Riverview were erected at a cost of \$100,000.

The report also mentioned the memorial to LaFayette Lanier, Jr., erected by popular subscription of Valley citizens.

An optimistic note is sounded at the close of the report which says: "Since September 1st, prices of finished goods have continued to advance, inventories have been reduced to a minimum, while unfilled orders have nearly doubled, insuring full operations beyond the next quarter."

Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works Stockholders' Meeting

Stockholders' meeting of the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works and of the Chattahoochee Valley Railway were held here while out-of-town officers and directors were here.

Those from out-of-town attending these meetings and that of the West Point Manufacturing Company, which includes the mills at Lanett, Shawmut, Langdale, Fairfax, Riverview and Dixie Mills, LaGrange, were: Henry S. Grew, Harry L. Bailey, John V. Denison, Elwyn G. Preston, Chas. O. Richardson, Edmund H. Sears, 2nd, Stanley Morton, Fred Hewey, Lyman Gale, Owen Howe, and Carleton R. Richmond.

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LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill, Goodsonville, continue operating full time under past NRA regulations of two eight-hour shifts a day, 40 hours a week. Several weeks ago some new spinning frames were installed. Within the next few weeks more card room machinery will be added, it is also said.

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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

A Brief History of Cotton

(Continued from Page 16)

Palestine, they made a tabernacle for a place of worship, and in it they used "blue and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen." Experiments in producing colors were conducted then and it is believed the dyed fabrics were probably cotton from India.

Cotton has been spun and woven into cloth in India for a period which began not less than 2,400 years ago; but Europeans, according to their recorded history had depended upon flax and wool for their wearing apparel.

In the Western Hemisphere the use of cotton may be as old as in India; but all that is definitely known is that the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru found in these countries both cotton and cotton cloth.

There is no record of cotton in China until the 14th century.

In England it appears to have been used first as candle wicks in the 13th century.

The spindle for twisting fibres (both animal and vegetable) is one of man's first mechanical inventions.

For centuries India made her own cotton cloth by spinning the fibres with a distaff and hand spindle. She not only supplied herself but exported a little to the West, manufacturing by hand. In fact, India had no machine spinning until 1851. Hand spinning and weaving are also still practiced in interior China, by the natives of some parts of Africa, and in some isolated districts of Europe.

IN ENGLAND

In the 18th century cottage workers were replaced by "iron men" (machinery) in England. This changed the whole process of cloth making.

The invention of the steam engine patented (1769) supplemented the textile machinery inventions in moving cloth manufacturing from the home to large steam driven machines enabled one person to do as much work as a hundred could do by hand.

It was then that the factory system was started.

UNITED STATES

During the Revolution and for a time thereafter Americans used chiefly home made cloth.

In 1782 two small cotton mills, both operated by horse-power, were established in the United States. The first was built near Charleston, S. C.; the other at Beverly, Mass. The South Carolina mill used home grown fibre; the Massachusetts mill got raw cotton from the West Indies in exchange for fish. These mills did not have the latest English improvements, the secrets of which were carefully guarded.

In 1789 Samuel Slater came to the United States to establish Arkwright machines. He had worked in English

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Charlotte, N. C.

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mills; and had become thoroughly acquainted with the latest English machinery and processes which he committed to memory as he knew the English Government would not permit him to bring models or drawing to the United States. After arriving here he made careful drawings of each piece of machinery and after long and anxious efforts succeeded in getting them made and put together properly.

In 1790 the first mill with Arkwright machinery was established in Pawtucket, R. I.

THE COTTON GIN

By means of the new carding, spinning and weaving machines and the steam engine, Great Britain and the United States could make large quantities of cloth. Their chief need was larger and larger supplies for raw material.

In 1790 three-fourths of the world's supply of cotton was raised in India and other parts of Asia. Most of the remainder was grown in Africa, South America, and British West Indies. The four cotton producing States of the United States raised about 2,000,000 pounds. Virginia and North Carolina used all their crop at home, and South Carolina and Georgia exported a small amount.

Preparing seed cotton for use was a hard, tedious task. It required a whole day to pick a pound of lint cotton; thereby taking one person practically two years to pick the seed out of enough cotton as is now contained in a 500-pound bale.

In 1792 Eli Whitney, a Massachusetts school teacher, made his first trip South where he observed the tedious practice of removing seed from cotton. In 1793 Whitney completed his cotton gin.

In 1796 Hodgen Holmes, a Georgia mechanic, patented another form of gin.

The first gins were operated by hand, horse and water power and could clean only a few hundred pounds per day. They were portable and were taken from farm to farm. Later large stationary gins were built and the present-day system of ginning was adopted.

The cotton gin brought wealth and prosperity to the United States; it enabled the South to develop a great agricultural staple; it built up trade at home and abroad in raw and manufactured cotton.

By the early part of the 19th century, cotton had become King in the South. So intent was the South with cotton raising and ginning that manufacturing was neglected.

Before the gin came in general use the manufactured products of the South exceeded those of New England and New York combined. Twenty years later New England was the manufacturing center and the South had become a "great slave-worked cotton plantation."

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OF BOILER FURNACES



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MEDICINE RECOGNIZES A TREND

Are Textile Finishers Equally Alive to the
Situation?

Laboratories and research are constantly increasing the scientific facts that must be assimilated by conscientious doctors. One man is no longer equal to the task. Consequently more and more physicians are organizing into working units known as "doctor groups," composed of a surgeon, a medical man, an obstetrician, a pediatrician and so on.

This need for collective thinking is not confined to medical science alone. It is equally pronounced in textile chemistry. But is the textile finishing industry as a whole equally alive to the situation?

Granting that the need is recognized, the problem still remains of how to meet it; for the average textile finishing plant or department can not afford to retain a group of finishing specialists.

A-H Consultation Service can solve this problem. It is rendered, free of charge, by a group of specially trained chemists, assisted by a completely equipped laboratory and a company experience of 120 years.

Let us help you solve new sizing, finishing or printing problems, or check with you on the efficiency of routine methods.



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 Southern Representative,
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 TERRACE APTS. ANDERSON, S. C.

Long Reviews Textile Situation

(Continued from Page 10)

STATE LEGISLATION

During the year our State Legislature was in session, but no changes were made in our State laws to affect our industry except a clause defining occupational diseases. In this connection I would like to call the attention of all of our members to the work that the State Industrial Commission is doing to eliminate accidents in industrial plants in North Carolina. If you have not attended one of these divisional meetings I urge you to do so. The liability insurance rate in this State is very high. The experience of some of our larger corporations who are carrying their own insurance indicates that the present rate might be reduced 50 per cent. This would not only save money for our stockholders, but far more important would decrease the injured and the maimed in our plants.

LABOR

In comparison with the conditions in 1934 labor conditions in North Carolina have been particularly quiet this year. Only in very few spots have there been any disturbance at all. I do not believe that either labor or management in this State is yet ready to relinquish that friendly and co-operative spirit existing between them in the pioneer days of this industry that made it what it is. Our employees are still our friends and our interests are the same.

COTTON

A report of our cotton committee will indicate some of the problems with which that committee has had to deal during recent months. We are indebted to C. A. Cannon and his associate, Mr. Fisher, for the constructive work that they have done in maintaining official standards. They have not been able to secure everything that they wanted, but undoubtedly their counsel has influenced the Government in preparing standards of cotton that would be more fair to cotton manufacturers.

The membership of our Association has held up well during the past year. More textile mills have been closed or dismantled during the past year than probably at any time during our history. The membership of our Association represents about 90 per cent of the cotton spindles in our State.

A report of the treasurer will indicate that we have been living within our income, and would carry forward into the new year an increase to our surplus except for an emergency appropriation, ordered by the board of directors during last year, but paid out of this year's funds.

I want to take this opportunity to again thank the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association for the honor bestowed on me by making me its president, and for the hearty support that I have received from its membership during the year.

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ATLANTA

Textile
 Chemicals
 For
 Best Weaving

A Concern is
 Known by the
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Murchison Asks U. S. Protect Industry

A national policy to increase labor costs should have as its concomitant an equally definite national policy to mitigate as far as possible the disadvantage under which American products, with costs deliberately enhanced by national policy, must compete with the products of foreign low-wage countries, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said in a message to the Twenty-second National Foreign Trade Council Convention at Houston, Tex.

Dr. Murchison had been invited to speak at the convention, but found it impossible, and instead sent a message discussing the cotton textile industry's particularly difficult foreign trade problem. He emphasized that despite the end of NRA, the industry has conformed to code hours and wages, and for this reason should be entitled to protection from foreign competition. He cited figures indicating that 1935 exports of cotton goods are likely to be comparable to those of 1898.

He called to the convention's attention the provision of Section 32 of the AAA amendments permitting an export subsidy for cotton goods.

"Even if countervailing duties were levied by textile producing countries," he pointed out, "they would not alter unfavorably the situation now existing, and there is no reason to suppose such duties would be levied by non-textile exporting countries."

Dr. Murchison discussed also the import situation, giving details of the shipments of Japanese bleached cottons into this country which early this year were arriving at the rate of 37 per cent of the total annual domestic production of this class of goods.

The industry is not averse to use of the "gentlemen's agreement" method of meeting the situation," he said, "providing that it is accorded proper opportunity for adequate representation at conferences and participation in the determination of reasonable quotas."

Dr. Murchison took issue with the argument that since Japan is our largest customer for raw cotton, there should be no measures to protect the cotton textile industry and its employees from competition of low-cost Japanese imports. In such an event, he said, it does not follow that Japan would retaliate by refusing to purchase American raw cotton.

"Ever since the AAA program went into effect," he said, "Japan has avowedly been seeking new sources of supply for raw cotton, and endeavoring to encourage production in lowering agricultural countries. In our opinion, therefore, whether or not our markets are protected from this flood of Japanese importations, Japan will continue to buy our cotton only to the extent to which she is obliged to and to which it is economical for her to do so."

CAMASOLVE

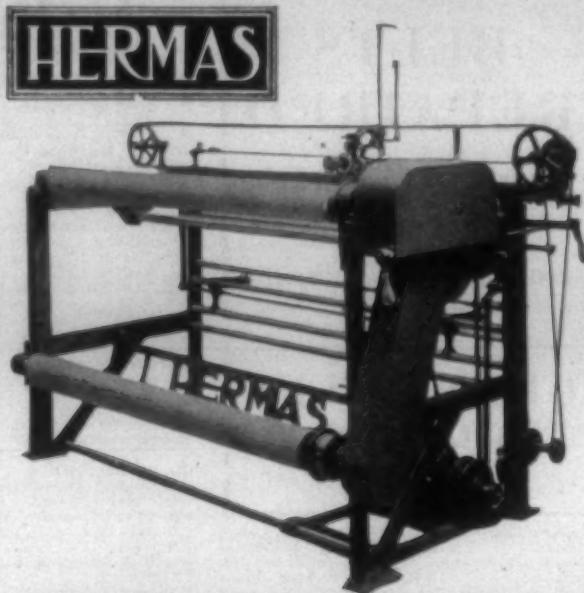
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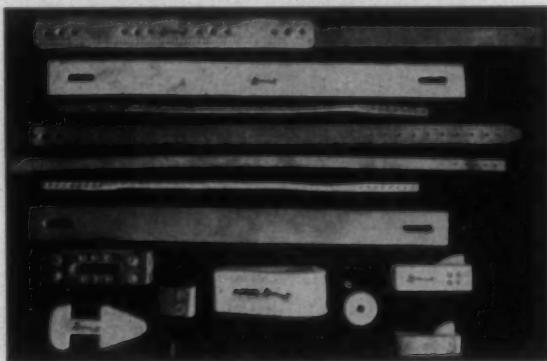


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Ask U. S. Backing For Cotton Roads

Federal Government encouragement for wider use of the cotton road principle—utilizing a cotton fabric re-enforcing membrane between road base and asphalt top surfacing—in construction or improvement of rural roads, is urged in resolutions submitted by the United States Good Roads Association to the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House and the Bureau of Public Roads.

Contracts For Cotton Sheetings

Washington.—Contracts to supply the Works Progress Administration with miscellaneous quantities of bleached and unbleached cotton sheeting, for distribution in community sewing rooms this winter, have been awarded by the Treasury Department's procurement division.

Mills receiving the contracts and the quantity they will supply are as follows:

Deering, Milliken & Co., 50,000 yards bleached sheeting, 81 inches; Riverside & Dan River Co., 50,000 yards bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Cone Export & Commission Co., 50,000 bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Archibald E. Livingston Co., 50,000 yards bleached sheetings, 42 inches; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 62,500

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| Houghton, E. F. & Co. | — | WAK, Inc. | — |
| Houghton Wool Co. | — | Washburn Printing Co. | — |
| Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. | 15 | Wellington, Sears Co. | — |
| Hygrolit, Inc. | — | Whitin Machine Works | — |
| Industrial Rayon Corp. | — | Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. | 35 |
| Jackson Lumber Co. | — | Williams, I. B. & Sons | 13 |
| Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. | — | Wolf, Jacques Co. | — |

yards bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Cannon Mills Co., 200,000 yards bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 100,000 yards bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Nashua Manufacturing Co., 50,000 yards bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Cannon Mills Co., 100,000 yards bleached sheeting, 42 inches; Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 62,500 yards unbleached sheeting, 90 inches; S. B. Marks, 50,000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; Columbus Manufacturing Co., 100,

000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; McCampbell & Co., 125,000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; Riverside & Dan River Co., 75,000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; Archibald E. Livingston, 100,000 yards, unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; Batavia Mills, 140,000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; McCampbell & Co., 125,000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches; Nashua Manufacturing Co., 70,000 yards unbleached sheeting, 45 inches.

Classified Department

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Jackson Moistening Co.
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8,437,084 Bales Cotton Ginned

Washington.—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to November 14th was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 8,437,084 running bales, counting 167,159 round bales as half bales and including 9,119 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings a year ago to November 14th totalled 8,634,632 bales, including 159,677 round bales and 9,021 bales of American-Egyptian, and two years ago, 11,248,200, including 476,587 round bales and 3,912 of American-Egyptian.

Spindle Activity Increases

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the census to have operated during October at 103.8 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 93.9 in September this year and 97.1 in October last year.

Spinning spindles in place October 31st totalled 29,656,536, of which 23,192,602 were active at some time during the month, compared with 29,808,220 and 22,683,818 for September this year, and 30,882,570 and 25,095,480 for October last year.

Active spindle hours for October totalled 7,445,185,686, or an average of 251 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,183,763,453 and 207 for September this year, and 7,184,521,524 and 233 for October last year.

Spinning spindles in place October 31st in cotton-growing States totalled 19,305,554, of which 16,995,194 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,307,648 and 16,760,446 for September and 16,760,446 for September this year, and

19,361,468 and 17,403,244 for October last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton-growing States for October totalled 5,754,618,294, or an average of 198 per spindle in place, compared with 4,841,037,414 and 251 for September this year, and 5,303,860,814 and 274 for October last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for October by States follow:

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Alabama | 558,574,274 and 292 |
| Georgia | 1,008,002,604 and 298 |
| Mississippi | 56,449,058 and 252 |
| North Car. | 1,750,997,123 and 286 |
| South Car. | 1,919,783,262 and 329 |
| Tennessee | 202,621,134 and 320 |
| Texas | 42,284,877 and 163 |
| Virginia | 165,996,331 and 255 |

Textile School Helps With Road Fabrics

Announcement by W. Vance Baise, chief engineer of the North Carolina State Highway Commission, that "we intend to build some of these cotton roads in the spring," is of especial interest to North Carolina.

Short stretches of cotton roads have already been built in five States under specifications sponsored by the Cotton-Textile Institute, and the results obtained have been favorable.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has been interested in developing new uses for cotton and for several years has had a co-operative agreement with the Textile School of North Carolina State College to conduct research along these lines. During the past five years representatives of this department, stationed at the Textile School, have developed fabrics for cotton bagging and for consumer packaging of farm products. Recent-

ly, C. W. McSwain, of this department, has been weaving fabrics of different construction at the Textile School, in order to determine the type of fabric most suitable for cotton roads. Three of these samples have been selected by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads as standards for such fabrics. From these standard specifications will be used when fabrics are ordered from mills by the different highway departments. It is estimated that the fabric required for an 18-foot road will cost about \$600 per mile of road. Thus, if cotton should be universally adopted as a base for roads, it would mean a tremendous consumption of cotton, thereby benefiting the cotton farmer, manufacturers, and the public in general.

Tubize Resumes Dividends

Resumption of dividend on the 7 per cent preferred stock of Tubize Chatillon Corporation has been announced. The board of directors has declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share, payable January 2, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10, 1935. The last dividend paid on this stock was on January 2, 1933. Arrears after the January 2, 1936, payment will amount to \$19.25 per share.

Ask Bids On Unbleached Drill

Philadelphia.—Bids on 786,503 yards of 36-inch unbleached drill will be received December 4th by Army Quartermaster Depot. Material must be delivered within 100 days from date of award and manufacturers may quote with processing tax included or not. The goods are for use by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Pacific Three-Shift Operation Temporary

Pacific Mills has advised Cotton-Textile Institute that during the period required to complete the replacing of a number of looms in its establishment at Columbia, S. C., the weavers affected by the change will operate on a third shift on the remaining looms.

The management which is and has been a staunch advocate of the two-shift maximum in the industry adopted this emergency and temporary measure, it was emphasized, as a means of insuring continued income to those workers who otherwise would be laid off.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Incorporated

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat more active last week and sales were better than during the preceding two weeks. In the print cloth division, sales were in excess of production. A number of mills took fairly large orders for delivery through the first quarter of next year. Prices were somewhat higher for late delivery.

Business in narrow sheetings continued active and prices were strong. Sales of drills, osnaburgs and twills were larger. Fine yarn goods in the gray showed improvement and prices were an eighth to a quarter cent higher.

It was considered probable that with continuance of last week's volume next week the market will advance. It was pointed out that quick deliveries of many styles are difficult to buy and prices have not moved up in consonance with recent raw cotton advances. So long as production is sold from week to week, mills will retain their strong position, any excess in sales over production might well produce advances.

The sales of print cloths included good quantities of 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s for early deliveries at 6¾c, and at the close several houses marked up their 64x60s to 6½c for any delivery, although the lower figure could be done in some sources. There were one or two sales at 6½c for first quarter shipment. The 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares sold moderately for next year at 8¾c, with November and December offered at 8½c. There was business for December on the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s at 7½c, and 7½c was quoted in a few sources for January and forward, although these sources were growing fewer. On the 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s scattered sales developed at 5½c, but the style was dragging behind the rest of the print cloth market in volume.

The fine goods markets developed moderate call for standard constructions, and while the day's volume was not large, there was enough business coming through to indicate that buyers are not panicky about prices. The 40-inch 9-yard 76x72 combed lawns were reported sold at 6½c.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 5 |
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | 5½ |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s | 6½ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s | 8½ |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s | 7½ |
| Brown sheetins, 3-yard | 9½ |
| Brown sheetings, standard | 9¾ |
| Tickings, 8-ounce | 19 |
| Denims | 15 |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s | 7¾ |
| Dress ginghams | 17½ |
| Staple ginghams | 10 |

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fairly good business was done in yarns during the past week, an encouraging improvement being noted in sales of carded knitting yarns. It is believed here that total sales for November will be one of the best months of the year in respect to new business and deliveries on old contracts. Prices are now about 1 cent a pound higher than when the month opened.

Distributors here say spinners are so well sold up to the middle of next January there is little chance of any easing in values. Then they see evidence that buying for spring will get under way earlier than usual, some orders now being placed in knitting counts that will run until next June, so that they see a sellers' market existing for months ahead.

Compared with spot cotton and yarn selling prices of last January and at present carded yarn spinners have widened their margins at least 3c. While admitting there has been an improvement in this connection spinners point out that in practice the widening of differentials on the various staples in the same time will reduce this margin expansion somewhat.

Inquiries and sales are both expanding and most spinners are hard pressed to deliver on specifications coming in steadily. At the rate yarns are moving cut under the quickened demand more idle spindles are likely to be put into action in the near future. New business requiring delivery between now and the end of the year is not particularly desirable to those spinners who are delivering yarns as fast as made and who would hardly know where to sandwich in additional business calling for quick delivery. Evidences are accumulating that consumers here and there have missed their market and are trying to retrieve themselves in a situation bare of stocks and prices showing an upward turn.

There have been contracts in single combed that run until next June. Manufacturers are taking large deliveries at present of 30s and 36s single combed for underwear use. The upturn in combed has been of more conservative proportions than that in two-ply carded, but combed producers are well fixed with orders until the end of January. With large contracting last week and the first couple of days this week some have booked early 1936 orders.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Southern Single Skeins | 30s | 36 | -36 1/2 |
| 8s | 28 | 42 | - |
| 10s | 28 | 40s ex. | 43 |
| 12s | 28 1/2 | 50s | 48 |
| 14s | 29 | | - |
| 20s | 31 | 8s | 28 |
| 26s | 32 1/2-33 1/2 | 10s | 28 1/2- |
| 30s | 35 | 12s | 29 |
| 36s | 39 | 16s | 30 |
| 40s | 41 | 20s | 31 1/2- |
| Southern Single Warps | | | |
| 10s | 28 | | |
| 12s | 28 1/2 | | |
| 14s | 29 | Carpet Yarns | |
| 16s | 30 | Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 | |
| 20s | 31 | and 4-ply | 24 1/2-25 1/2 |
| 26s | 32 1/2-33 1/2 | Colored strips, 8s, 3 | |
| 30s | 35 | and 4-ply | 26 |
| 10s | 41 | White carpets, 8s, 3 | |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps | | and 4-ply | 28 |
| 8s | 28 | Part Waste Insulating Yarns | |
| 10s | 28 1/2 | 8s, 1-ply | 24 |
| 12s | 29 | 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 25 |
| 14s | 30 | 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply | 27 |
| 16s | 30 1/2 | 12s, 2-ply | 27 1/2-28 |
| 20s | 31 1/2-32 | 16s, 2-ply | 29-29 1/2 |
| 24s | 32 1/2-33 1/2 | 20s, 2-ply | 30 1/2-31 |
| 26s | 33 1/2-34 1/2 | 30s, 2-ply | 35 1/2- |
| 30s | 30-36 1/2 | Southern Frame Cones | |
| 36s | 40 | 8s | 27 |
| 40s | 42 | 10s | 28 |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins | | 12s | 28 1/2- |
| 8s | 28 | 14s | 29 |
| 10s | 28 1/2 | 16s | 29 1/2- |
| 12s | 29 | 18s | 30 |
| 14s | 29 1/2 | 20s | 30 1/2- |
| 16s | 30-30 1/2 | 22s | 31 1/2- |
| 20s | 31 1/2 | 24s | 32 1/2- |
| 24s | 32 1/2-33 1/2 | 26s | 33 1/2- |
| 26s | 33 1/2-34 1/2 | 28s | 34 1/2- |
| | | 30s | 35-35 1/2 |
| | | 40s | 41 |

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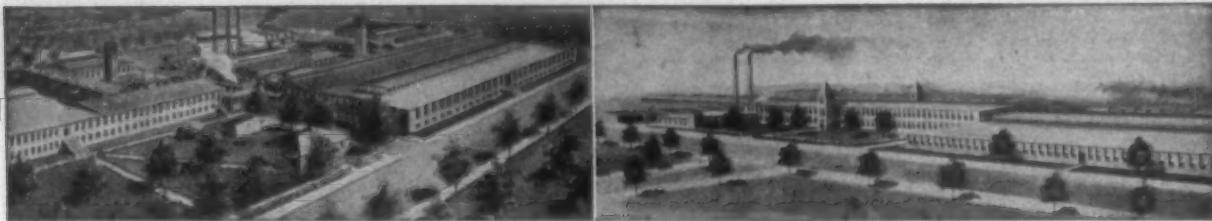
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"Silk and Mixed Goods Analysis, Construction, Cost, Calculation, and Weave," by Arthur H. Schnell, Textile School Graduate, former New York Silk Expert, Practical Mill Man and Efficiency Expert, in 2 volumes, 493 pages (139 pages), and "for users of silk, rayon, and other yarns in the production of mixed goods."

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

SCRAMBLED EGGS

Sometimes a cyclone or tornado comes along and makes such a change in things that one hardly knows the place. Maybe the cow gets stranded in a tree, the hogs get transferred from the pasture to the parlor, the piano locates in the hay loft and the baby sleeps soundly in the dresser drawer while the thing sails through the air and settles in the meadow. Yes, we've heard of things just as strange.

Some kind of a twister got in the printing office last week. One of my best pictures—a group of New Holland hand-some—got transferred to another department and labeled "Scottdale," and Scottdale picture got lost in the shuffle. Haven't been up to the office to see about it yet, but will try to get things untangled when I get there, and give each picture a proper line-up. Strange things happen in a printing office at times—especially in football season—so don't let a little thing like "scrambled eggs" (or pictures) worry you. We can't reassemble the eggs, but we can name the pictures properly. Thank you.



OVERSEERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS, SCOTTDALE MILLS, SCOTTDALE, GA.

Left to Right—J. W. Hardy, Overseer Cloth Room; T. W. Johnson, Superintendent—H. J. Reid, Overseer Weaving; W. P. Roseberry, Overseer Carding.

NEW HOLLAND, N. C.

PACOLET MFG. C.—PLANT No. 4.

This is one of the most attractive mills and surroundings in the State. It has more than 60,000 spindles and 1,942 looms. In front of the mill there is a broad spacious velvety lawn shaded by lovely maples. The village

homes are neat in style and kept in good repair and nicely painted. Flowers and shrubbery grow in profusion. Schools, churches and other public buildings look like "high class city," and the operatives look the same way.

This is a suburb of Gainesville (or maybe Gainesville is a suburb of New Holland!) But wouldn't Gainesville like to draw New Holland to her bosom—making the two towns one?

D. W. Anderson, of Pacolet, S. C., known throughout the textile South for progressive ideas and undertakings, is president; Marshall C. Stone, formerly of Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, is superintendent and plant manager; H. M. Jackson, a very pleasant and likeable young man, is assistant superintendent.

Other key men are: W. O. Wilson, carder; A. B. Peterson, spinner; W. S. Smith, weaver; J. L. Tucker, cloth room; H. H. Grier, master mechanic. Most of these have been with the company for years.

Other live wires are R. G. Lackye, second hand in weaving; C. W. Pass, warp man; W. L. Roper, W. A. Byrd, T. M. Forrester, W. F. Buffington and J. W. Chalmers, loom fixers who wish to keep out of the ruts and on the road to progress. Curtis Harris, card grinder; T. J. Maddox and T. P. Waldrop, section men in carding; G. H. Galdrep and Maulden Head, section men in spinning, are young men interested in working up.

Pacolet Mills have in the past trained and sent many capable men out into the textile field to become leaders in industry, and some of the above young men at the New Holland plant will be heard from in the future.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

BEL VUE MFG. CO.—O. G. Parsley, Supt.

Here is another place where executive ability is very pronounced and admirable. Superintendent O. G. Parsley is a young man full of vim and what it takes to get things done, and in just a few minutes we had seen all his splendid overseers in that big plant, and was on our way rejoicing. This mill makes pretty gingham and plaids, shirting and drills.

D. B. Mehaffey is carder and spinner on first and A. B. Brown on second shift; E. Y. Hayes is overseer weaving and W. J. Clayton, overseer the cloth room; S. M. Myers, master mechanic.

Hillsboro is sure priming up. A big crowd of workers ditching and laying water lines and soon the town will have all the newer conveniences in sections that have been long neglected. Hurrah for Hills, a town rich in history.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.

REPUBLIC COTTON MILLS, THREE IN NUMBER, GOING NICELY.

Went to No. 3 first, and was delighted to find that the Textile Bulletin is winning favor more and more in this up-to-date mill. Our subscription list is larger than ever before here, with more and more young men interested in improving themselves and getting ready for advancement. The time has passed when plugging away on the job, with no effort to learn from other sources, will bring desired results. With the rapid progress in textiles, a man must keep pace through reading and through study, if he hopes to reach higher ground. This is a recognized fact among the young men at this mill, many of whom are taking courses of study through night classes and through correspondence schools. Some already have diplomas.

Then, too, a glance over this mill will prove that everybody on the job takes pride in it. The operatives are so neat and well groomed, girls in pretty uniforms that are spotless, hair curled and waved, cheeks rosy with health—and each department in apple-pie order. Everyone seems happy and looks alert. No signs of indifference anywhere.

Some of the prettiest real silk dress goods of lovely design and pattern are being made here. There is always an assortment of remnants for sale in the cloth room at reasonable prices, which shows that the Mill Company is willing for operatives to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Some mills won't or can't sell a yard of anything locally, owing to an agreement with whole customers or sales agents.

The first man to renew his subscription this visit was F. C. Harris, overseer the cloth room. J. B. Cornwall, designer; M. D. Haney, superintendent; R. G. Holland, general overseer; R. E. Brasil, overseer silk room; W. W. Crenshaw, overseer carding and spinning, and E. C. Williams, overseer weaving, had me passing out receipts as fast as I could write them. One or two had already sent their renewals by mail, so afraid they'd miss a copy of their favorite textile journal.

Others among our readers are L. O. Ruff, second hand in weaving; Joe Hollis, loom fixer; D. L. Smith, overseer slashing; J. A. Gladden, second hand in warping; G. H. Turner, second hand in carding; M. A. Dawkins, on speeders—studying textiles and working for promotion; E. E. Harding, section man on combers; Harry Wilson, another card room boy who is working up; J. T. Stevens, card grinder; J. E. Neely, in spinning room, who has graduated from a textile course in spinning and has his diploma; C. T. Minors, oiler; E. S. Nivens, second hand in spinning; B. H. Wilson, an ex-overseer, too energetic to "quit" because he doesn't have a big job—all honor to him; S. C. Crosby, section man in silk room; E. D. Hopper, night overseer spinning; B. L. Terry, night overseer carding.

Now isn't the above a fine representation of leading textile men at Mill No. 3? We are truly proud of them, too.

No. 1 AND NO. 2

Somehow, we always happen here at the wrong time. Nearly always find some of the departments running short or stopped off for the day. The main office of the mills is located at No. 1, where I am always made welcome by the president, Geo. M. Wright, Manager W. J. Erwin and Superintendent Geo. M. Wright, Jr., F. E.

Vantine is treasurer, John A. Howard, secretary, and Alex H. Sands, Jr., assistant secretary.

Overseers at No. 1 are W. E. Campbell, carder, and W. L. Brakefield, second hand; B. P. Hope, overseer spinning, with J. W. Orr, day second hand, and G. S. Orr, on second shift; V. W. Brannon, overseer weaving, and H. D. Funderburk, second hand.

In Mill No. 2, the overseers are: R. L. Howe, carder, and J. A. Oglesby, second hand; J. G. Duncan, spinner, with W. H. Roddy, second hand on first, and C. M. Lucas on second shift; A. T. Sealy, overseer weaving, has been here 19 years; R. P. Dixon is second hand. C. T. Gibson is overseer the cloth room, which takes care of the product from Mill No. 1, also. J. M. Hammett is master mechanic for both mills and F. F. Davis, supply clerk for both.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

THE LARGEST RAYON MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE SOUTH.

If the Constitution should be changed to suit the times, then certainly Burlington should be changed to "Rayon City." The rapid strides made in the rayon industry here is nothing short of marvelous and almost unbelievable. Burlington Mills Company, alone, has between twenty-five and thirty mills producing various high class rayon fabrics of wonderful beauty and excellent quality—and there are others.

There are several knitting mills, dyeing and finishing plants, several cotton mills. To write one paragraph for each textile plant in Burlington would take about all the space in the Bulletin.

I don't believe there is a city in the South with more possibilities for business of all kinds than this. I'd like to stay there a month and write a complete story of the achievements of some of the leaders in industry, who have made the city what it is. But it would possibly take six months to get one month's work done—since nearly every place has a cyclone fence around it, and on top of that is wrapped about with so much red tape one can rarely find any person wanted. I am proud of Burlington and the progress made there; proud it is in good old North Carolina. But frankly, I'd rather visit any other textile town in the South. The officials are as fine as can be if one can reach them. But they are generally "somewhere in the mill" and one must wait and wait—and perhaps finally have to leave without seeing them at all.

KING COTTON MILLS CORP.

Now here is a place where one doesn't have to wait long. There's a lovely lady in the office as manager, Mrs. Stackhouse, who believes in putting things across right on the dot. Superintendent J. L. Fonville was "in the mill somewhere" but he was located, came out to the office and brought his overseers along to see Aunt Becky.

S. M. Smith is carder; W. L. Summers, spinner, and O. L. Thompson, master mechanic.

High-class knitting and crochet yarns of different numbers are made here. Mr. Fonville gave me a sample of "Flying Needles" four-ply crochet yarn that is a revelation in yarns. It is soft, smooth, does not kink, and kinking is the most aggravating characteristic of some yarns.

I had a delightful visit here, was made to feel welcome and left feeling that the world was a pretty good place to live in.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg.; Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurley, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C. Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. McElroy, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga., A. P. Robert and G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office. Sou. Reps., Ala. and Ga., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; Carolinas and Va., W. T. Smith, P. O. Box 849, Greenville, S. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., 145 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Agent, Ernest F. Culbreath, Ninety-Six, S. C.

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The Theory of Central Authority

(Continued from Page 8)

would be beyond its reach. The condition of the license could be amended to cover every incident of local operation. Hours, wages, working conditions, every form of employment relation, individual or collective, could be made a requirement, without which a license could not be obtained or commerce carried on. The central government would thus become the master determining every kind of local relation without which its permission to engage in business could not be obtained.

This, by the way, is the conception of the commerce power which lies at the foundation of the National Labor Relations Act, the Bituminous Coal Act and the Holding Companies legislation, for, in each instance, it is asserted that the relations over which control is sought are effected with what is termed "a national public interest." That declaration is presumed to immediately transform what was hitherto local into what becomes public and national. The Alladin's lamp of political authority is rubbed and the Genii of central power renders the citizen subject to unrestricted Federal authority. For even the prohibition

theory that the regulation of interstate and foreign trade extends to control over everything remotely related to it. No conception could be more perfectly calculated to create despotic power.

Important as they are, the specific terms of enacted statutes and proposed legislation are insignificant in comparison with the theory of authority which lies at the foundation of their structure.

The Value of Cotton Exports to the Economic Life of the United States*

(Continued from Page 6)

of the Bill of Rights are overridden by the all-dominating what they were in the high price era before 1930.

It will be best for the younger generation to do no dreaming of Utopia or of a world which will be wholly fair to rich and poor, to wise and foolish alike. The affairs of the world are run by human beings. Human beings are far from perfect, and no matter what scheme of life imperfect humans set up under which to live, the scheme will be less than perfect.

Under these circumstances, the best that can be hoped for is opportunity in an economic environment which shall be freed from the more obvious inequalities, injustices and handicaps.

During ten thousand generations, human beings have tried every scheme their brains could devise.

The system under which we have been living survived. That system has worked in the past.

The system itself is not nearly so much to blame for present-day economic difficulties as is the inability or unwillingness of selfish nations and selfish groups to safe-keep the system and keep it in order.

Anyway, let's start with the hypothesis that the trouble was caused by the shortcomings of human beings, acting selfishly and stupidly as individuals, as groups and as nations.

Blame it all on the older generations, because that is where the blame belongs.

But the younger generation must look forward, not backward except to understand error and to avoid it.

The younger generation might well demand that the foreign policy of the United States be one of practical co-operation with Europe, short of again joining in Europe's quarrels, and one of active friendship and positive and unselfish help to all the nations in North, Central and South America.

The younger generation, with sound reason, might and should demand that adequate, fully and wisely functioning and wholly non-political trade promotion machinery be set up for the larger and more lasting well-being of all the people of the United States, including generations yet unborn, and that Government put forth its most wholesome and best advised efforts to safeguard all the labor and capital employing enterprises we have left after five years of depression and five years of half-baked nostrums.

And it would be in order for the younger generation directly and through its parents and well wishers, literally to force every public office seeker and every public policy shaper to act in harmony with the paramount needs of a new situation which demands vision, knowledge and constructive thought and action for the common good.

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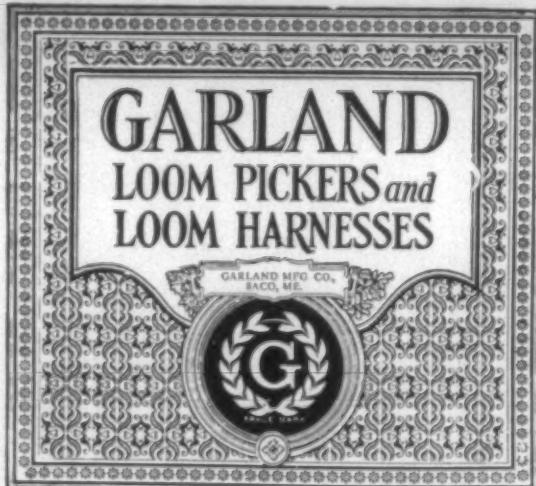
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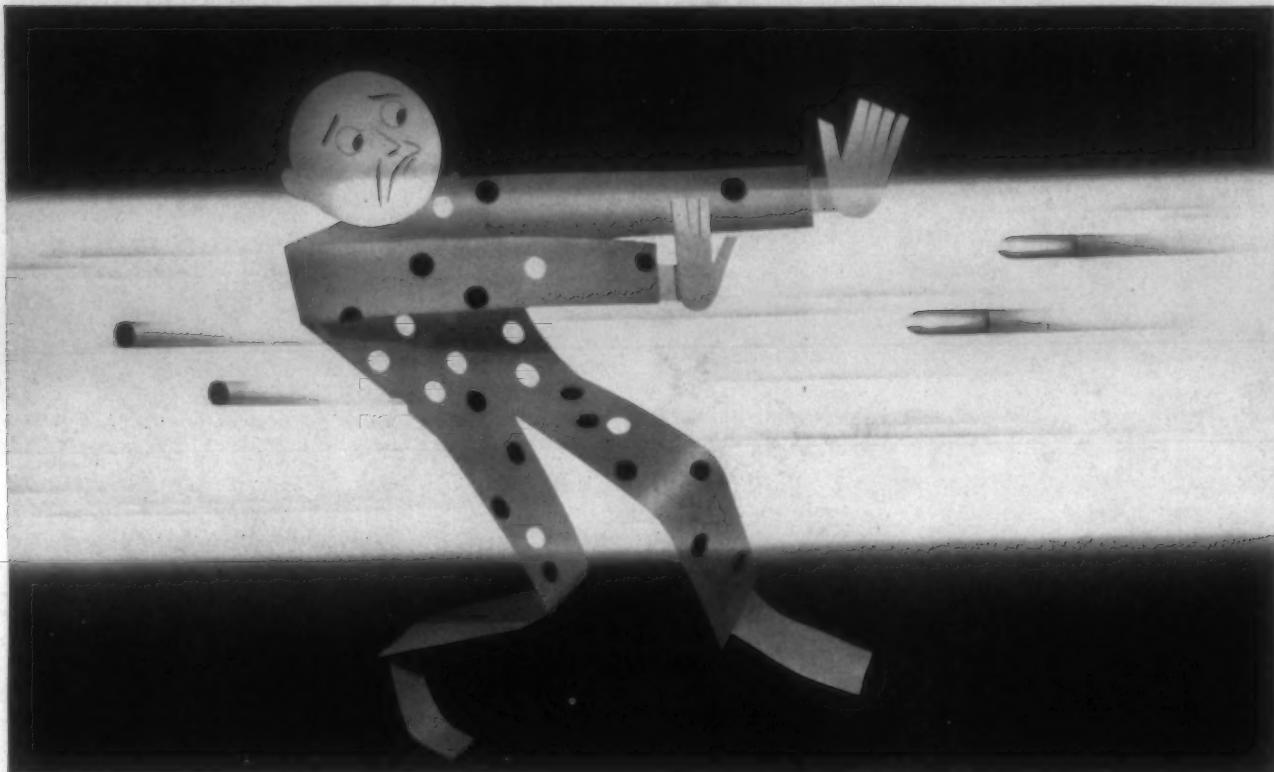
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